

at eleven o'clock, with  
Wharf, Prince-street,  
XII, ANTIQUE AND  
TWENTY DAYS,  
quality SUGAR  
P. G. Marsteller.

hereby given. That a  
to the general assen-  
sion, by the stock-holders  
turnpike Company, may  
receive toll for ever  
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JOSEPH SMITH,  
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or subscriber, of different  
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different sizes,  
a superior quality in  
ds in bags,  
t Iron Hollow ware.  
T. Hooe & Co.

dians, & Teachers  
PUBLISHED,  
AND STEWART,  
ANDRIA,  
O R'S  
PELLING-BOOK,  
progressive series of Eng-  
lish Lessons.  
duction to the first Eng-  
lish Language.  
S PREFACE.

the vast number of initia-  
in the Nursery, which have  
few years by reason of di-  
tioned with their names, &  
there has not appeared one  
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words and Fencing. The  
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while the foundation has al-  
to be laid, by the most tal-  
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found much better when  
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book frequently con-  
child, unless when that  
it congequently made a  
matter as the  
has been formed.

LY BY  
OWDEN,  
rister.

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VII.]

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1807.

[No. 2016.

## Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLDAt the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &amp;c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

## Two Stoves to Let.

Enquire at this Office.

Nov. 7

83-195 Shares Alexandria Ma-  
rine Insurance Stock for sale by  
CATLETT & FISK.

October 16.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,  
Has received by the ship William and John,  
from Liverpool.

F A L L G O O D S.

October 21.

WANTED  
A middle aged woman, capable of manag-  
ing a house. To one of good character libe-  
ral wages will be given. Enquire of the Prin-  
cipal.

Sept. 9.

TO RENT,  
And possession given on the 1st of November  
next.The three story Brick House  
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets,  
now occupied by Mr. John Roberts.—For  
terms apply to Col. George Donnely, living  
next door, or to the subscriber.Nicholas Voss,  
City of Washington, Oct. 20.

For Freight or Charter,

The substantial Ship

LEONIDAS,  
Upwards of 300 tons burthen  
now ready to receive a cargo. Freight to Li-  
verpool or Clyde, would be preferred.

Apply to

James Patton.

ALSO,

The good Ship

G E O R G E,

Cap. WALTER;

Burthen 207 tons; will be ready for a car-  
go in ten days. Apply to the Master on board  
or to

James Patton.

October 20.

Freight wanted  
For Brig IZETTE,  
JOHN BARNES, Master;Burthen eighteen hundred bar-  
rels or two hundred and sixty hogs-  
heads.Also, for sale on board said Brig,  
45,000 feet of Lumber,  
New-England Rum,  
Potatoes and Gars.

Apply to

William Yeaton.

November 2.

For Freight or Charter,  
The Ship MARY,  
Henry Fodick, Master;Burthen about three hundred  
hogsheads, is a good vessel, &  
will be ready to receive a cargo  
in a few days.—For terms ap-  
ply toLawson and Fowlc.  
Who have for sale, on board said ship,  
1200 bushels Liverpool Coals, for grates,  
October 20.

## Public Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior  
Court of Chancery, helden at the capitol in  
Richmond, March 5, 1807, will be sold, on  
the premises on THURSDAY, the 26th  
instant at half past 3 o'clock in the after-  
noon, to the highest bidder for cash.A House & Lot—Also, an unin-  
habited Lot, situated on the north side of Duke  
street, between Columbus & Alfred-streets—  
the property of Amos Alexander.

Cuthbert Powell,

Phineas Janney,

Thomas Janney.

Oct. 16.

## FOR SALE,

A Likely Negro Girl, about 16  
years of age accustomed to the care of chil-  
dren and cleaning a house.Apply to the PRINTER.  
Nov. 7.

## New Brewery.

ISAAC ENTWISLE & CO.  
H AVE commenced Brewing, and have on  
hand BEER of a good quality ready for  
delivery. Grains to be had at the brewhouse,  
and Yeast at Entwistle's store, lower end of  
Prince street.Cash given for good clean Barley, at the  
brewery.

November 7.

## C O F F E E.

5000lb. good COFFEE,  
50lb. NUTMEGS.With as usual, a general assortment of  
WINES, LIQUORS and GROCERIES, for  
sale on reasonable terms byJoseph Mandeville,  
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

October 30.

## J U T R E C E I V E D,

By the schooner THOMAS, from SALEM, and  
for sale byLEWIS DEBLOIS,  
10 tons of RUSSIA HEMP,  
RUSSIA DUCK,  
RAVENS DITTO,  
TANNERS' OIL.

Also for sale,

The said Schooner THOMAS.  
If applied for immediately to the Captain on  
board at Hepburn's wharf, or to

LEWIS DEBLOIS

October 16.

JAMES SANDERSON,  
Offers for sale very low,  
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar70 bags green Coffee  
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum  
5 pipes Cognac Brandy  
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine  
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines,  
Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

October 12.

LANDING THIS DAY,  
FROM C. N. BOARD THE SCHOONER  
F A L L - P L A Y ,  
AND FOR SALE,75 hds 15 tierces and 16 barrels of first  
quality Sugars  
33 hogsheads and a few tierces of retailing  
Molasses.

Apply to

Mordecai Miller.

October 31.

## Public Sale.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from John  
Spencer to the subscribers, made to se-  
cure the payment of a certain sum of money  
to Cuthbert Powell, will be sold for cash to the  
highest bidder, at the dwelling-house on the  
premises, on SATURDAY the 21st day of  
November next,Two Tracts of Land,  
Lying in the neighborhood of the Gum-Spring,  
in Loudoun county, adjoining each other and  
binding on the lands of Thompson and Veitch  
and Benjamin James, containing one hundred  
and fifty two acres.—The sale will take place  
at twelve o'clock.Israel Lacey,  
Charles Lewis, } Trustees.  
Stephen Beard,

October 16.

## District of Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it  
may concern, that the Consul General  
of Portugal to the United States of America,  
has authorised the subscriber to legalize all  
papers that may be necessary for vessels  
bound from the ports of this district to any in  
Portugal or Madeira.Those masters of vessels who may omit  
having their bills of health thus certified, will  
be liable to undergo quarantine.It is requisite that any article shipped for  
account of a Portuguese subject, should be  
declared and sworn to, as Portuguese proper-  
ty; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16.

## JOHN LLOYD,

Has received per the William and John, and  
the George from Liverpool, a genera-  
lortment ofF A L L G O O D S,  
Which are for sale on the usual terms.  
October 26.

d150lms

## Fall Goods.

JOSEPH JANNEY  
Has received by the late arrivals, an extensive  
assortment of

F A L L G O O D S.

10th mo. 20, d150lms

## TO BE RENTED,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Ware-  
house, on King and Henry-streets—together  
or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side,  
a two story Brick Dwelling-House.For terms apply to  
Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED,  
From GARDNER's Meadow, from which he was  
turned out by his master, with a view of  
driving him to the Stable:A SORREL HORSE, about 15 1/2 hands  
high, stately & well made, with a small white  
spot on the forehead, several white spots on  
the shoulders, and a bob tail. Faces, trots and  
Cautes—he is supposed to have gone up the  
Leesburgh or Centreville roads.The above reward, & all reasonable charges,  
will be paid on delivering him to the Subscri-  
ber.

Charles Bennet.

November 2.

## NOTICE.

THOSE who have claims upon the estate  
of William Oxley, an insolvent debtor,  
are hereby required to bring in and exhibit  
the same to the Trustee on or before the 10th  
day of December next.

N. Fitzhugh.

Nov. 10.

On the 15th of December next,  
I propose to make a dividend of such of the  
money belonging to the estate of W. Oxley an  
insolvent debtor as have come to my hands. The  
creditors of that estate will therefore be pleased  
on that day to attend at my office to receive  
their respective dividends.

Thomas Swann, Trustee.

Nov. 10. d150lms

## THE SUBSCRIBER

Having withdrawn from the partnership of  
Horner and Pyles, begs leave to inform his  
friends and the public generally, that he has  
commenced and is now carrying on the Wheel-  
wright and Blacksmith's business, on his own  
account, on Royal, a little below Prince street,  
and flatters himself that he shall be able to  
render general satisfaction, having sound and  
seasoned stuff, and excellent workmen:—  
these, with a determination to render every  
personal attention to the execution of his  
work, will he hopes secure him a portion of the  
public patronage.

John Horner, Jun.

November 7. d150lms

## BRYAN HAMPSON

## HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port  
5 do. Madeira  
30 quarter casks Lisbon  
12 do. particular Tenerife  
15 do. Madaga  
15 pipes old cognac brandy  
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin  
5 hds. 5d proof Antigua  
12 do. first quality molasses  
6 do. green copperas  
2 do. alum  
20 do. brown sugar  
20 bags pimento  
15 do. pepper  
10 chest young hysop  
10 do. hyson skin  
5 do. imperial  
100 bags green coffee  
150 kegs madder  
50 do. ground ginger  
30 do. raisins  
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured  
5 kegs salt petre

M I N E S

T R A V E L

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.  
At all times he has the first quality flour for  
family use on hand—with a number of other  
articles—all of which he will sell low on his  
former terms.

Aug. 31.

HORWELL'S  
Celebrated Patent SuspendersFOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. for ex-  
ceeds any in use. To be had wholesale  
and retail at the Manufactory, lower end of  
Prince Street, Alexandria.N. B. The Subscriber has a complete as-  
sortment well adapted for the Winter Season,  
and can supply wholesale purchasers on at-  
vantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

TRIAL  
OF  
COLONEL A. BURR.

MOTION FOR COMMITMENT.

EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE.

MONDAY, October 5.

[Mr. Henry's evidence concluded.]

Mr. Hay. Had you any treaty with New about arms? There was; but we never completed it. We had been for several days on a contract for a quantity of provisions, which was brought down in the boats called colonel Burr's boats. He said that the provisions were not his private property, but that he was agent for the owners, between whom some matters were to adjust respecting them. On the Sunday before colonel Burr left the town of Washington, and after the boats had been searched for arms, New asked me, whether I would not like to purchase a parcel of guns. I asked him how many there were. He answered about 40 or 50; or between 40 and 50; and as elegant muskets and bayonets as ever I saw. There was some difficulty about them. He would not deliver them, but leave them in a place where I might find them. He offered them to me at a price which I considered only about one third of their value. He said, that they were now of no use to them, and that it was better to get something for them than nothing. I observed to him jocularly, that they could not have been of much use in settling the Ouachita land. He said that I was much mistaken if I thought that the men whom I saw engaged in this enterprise were going on so dull a business as that of settling a new country; that they were generally too well fixed at home to embark in such an enterprise; but the settlement of the Ouachita was a good idea to hold out to the world; and it seemed to go down very well.

Mr. Burr objected to this evidence. How can the conversations of others legally affect him? On this point a desultory debate arose. The Chief Justice conceived that the declarations of all the party who were at the mouth of Cumberland, as to the intention of the expedition, were admissible evidence.

Cross Examined.

Mr. Burr. Did not you and Mr. Callier express very strong sentiments concerning the right of the people to redress themselves? We did express ourselves in that manner, and spoke of the difficulty of restraining the people from attacking Mobile. Do you recollect the resolution of your legislature on this subject? I do. Did not that contain the same sentiments which you ascribe to me? Not particularly. Did you vote for this resolution? I believe so.

Here Mr. Wickham read the following affidavit:

The affidavit of Julian Desprez of lawful age, saith—

I have no knowledge of colonel Burr ever entertaining any designs or intentions against the peace of the United States nor against New Orleans, nor against any other part of the United States. Nor have I any knowledge of his having any designs against any part of the dominions of the king of Spain, so long as that power should keep peace with the United States.

In the last days of July 1806, in one of my visits to colonel Burr in Philadelphia, I communicated to him my desire to make a tour in the western country to seek for an advantageous situation for my family. Colonel Burr told me that if I could be ready he would be glad

country with me; and that if I could be at Bedford by the tenth of August, we would spend there a few days, and then proceed by Pittsburg, adding obligingly, that he would introduce me to some of his friends, who probably would be the most proper persons to direct me in some requisition; I agreed, and the 11th of August I met colonel Burr at McConnel'sburg, and continued in his company till the 2d or 3d of September, that I left him a few miles the other side of Chillicothe.

We spent about seven or eight days of the time I was with colonel Burr at the Springs of Bedford, then we went to Pittsburg, where I was introduced by him to general O'Hara. The 22d of August we went to Mr. Morgan, half way we met with his two sons, the eldest and youngest, who came, sent by their father, to welcome colonel Burr and accompany him to his house, there we dined and passed the night; next morning we went to breakfast to Washington. Mr. Morgan's eldest son accompanied us; again after breakfast we parted and continued our journey. When we travelled in the back part of Virginia and in the state of Ohio, I saw several men coming, some in their name, some in the name of several others, to colonel Burr; they generally told him that they had understood that there would be a Spanish war, and that he was to have a command, in which case they came to offer themselves, manifesting the pleasure they would have to serve under his orders. colonel Burr would always hear what they had

to say, and answer them in my presence, and I must say, that so long as I travelled with him he never avoided my presence to speak to any body; in general his answers to them were, that there was no such thing as a war till now, and that he had no kind of commissions of government; but that if it happened that there should be a war, which he thought would be the case, that he would make every thing in his power to take an active part in it; and that if he succeeded, he would be very glad to command such brave men—I saw them all go back very well pleased with him; it was about that time that on my observation to colonel Burr, if he had really a mind to take a part in the Spanish war, if there was one, that he asked me if in that case I would accept service in the army of the United States, or, if the views of government should not extend to conquest, in a private enterprise to be composed of volunteers, adding that such expeditions were permitted by the laws of the U. S. in case of war—I answered him all at once, that if he had credit to procure me such situation in the army as would suit me, I was very willing; he then replied that he understood it so.

(Julian Desprez's affidavit to be continued.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, November 10.

DEBATE on MR. G. W. CAMPBELL's motion to fill up the bill on the naval establishment.

(CONTINUED.)

Mr. Smilie said, the gentleman from Massachusetts had enquired, whether money had been actually paid for these specific articles, or contracts only made for them: on this point they could not satisfy the gentleman. He thought the only question on the passage of this bill was, would the house cover these expenditures, by an appropriation, or not? They had a right to answer this plain question in the affirmative or negative; but it appeared doubtful whether they would answer it at all. He thought he perceived from the questions of the gentleman from Massachusetts an intention to cast some imputation of a criminal nature on the president of the U. S. or on the secretary of the navy: whether such criminality existed or not, was not the question before the house. It had been customary, whenever the secretary of the navy or any other officer of the government had made disbursements which were not authorised, to cover them by an appropriation. This question, therefore, did not necessarily involve any enquiry of the kind which had been made.

He did not mean to point out the propriety or impropriety of the arguments which gentlemen had used: If they believed that the conduct of the executive had not been correct, they would not vote for the appropriation. It had been said that congress should have been convened immediately; it was true the president had a right to call them sooner if he had thought the interest of the country required it, but he had postponed the meeting till the fermentation should have subsided, and an answer might have been received from Great Britain to the demand which had been made for reparation. If he had convened them so early in the season as the month of August they could not have come here to legislate without danger to their health.

Mr. S. was in favor of the specific appropriations, and against the practice of drawing money from the treasury without appropriation previously made; but every gentleman knew that there were cases in which this form must be dispensed with, and in this instance he thought the circumstances of the case justified the measures adopted.

Mr. Dana perceived it was not in the power of the chairman of the committee of ways and means to answer the enquiries which had been made, because he would not permit himself to indulge a thought that he possessed the desired information, and yet withheld it. He thought that the want of this information might lead to a misstatement of facts; and though he did not pretend to be in the secrets of the cabinet, he was inclined to the opinion that a full disclosure would be more satisfactory to the house, to the executive, and to the people. If this were made, they would be denied the liberty of roving at will, conjecturing as they chose. But, said he, are we not called upon to grant money, and shall we not know for what purpose? Does the president call upon us for an appropriation, and shall we not have leave to enquire what expences it is intended to cover? The very act they were about to pass was declaratory of their approbation of the conduct of the executive; they were therefore entitled to information on the subject.

As the representatives of the people, the peculiar guardians of the public treasury, they were entitled to it.

He believed that no blame should attach to the secretary of the navy or any other person on account of this expenditure; but in every case in which money had been expended without orders, the least that could be expected was a fair disclosure of the circumstances attending the transaction. Could not the executive and departments trust to the candor and liberality of the house? Did they refuse to confide in the house? Mr. D. was desirous of the fullest information, which he thought would redound more to the credit of the administration than this silence on the subject.

Having the right to make these enquiries, he thought then two questions occurred for consideration. The first was the great broad question, whether or not it was proper for congress to make appropriations to cover expenditures of public money not previously authorised by law.

Prior to the year 1801, expences were incurred without the express sanction of congress; they were incurred with a view to the public service in case of emergency. It was then discretionary with congress either to approve or disapprove this conduct; if they approved it they passed a bill making an appropriation to cover the expenditure. In 1801, from the highest authority, a doctrine the reverse of this was avowed; that it was a part of political prudence to discountenance and disallow all applications of money to purposes not authorised by law; so that if money destined for one object was applied to another, or money unappropriated was applied to any object without being previously authorised by law, this doctrine went to disallow it. In 1807, when public expeditation was directed to the executive, it had been thought proper to incur certain expences for ensuring the public safety. A public officer, who, in a moment of public exigency undertakes to purchase supplies, may rely on public support. If the legislature condemns the procedure, the officer must bear the loss. Would you, said Mr. D. had you been assembled at this time, with a knowledge of all the existing circumstances—would you have authorised these expences to be incurred? This was the fair question, and was presented to them under favorable circumstances for determination. In 1801, this doctrine had been contradicted, disavowed; it was with satisfaction he now observed that practice taking place under high authority which had before been denounced. He felt highly gratified with this change, and certainly would not reproach gentlemen for it; they had learnt wisdom by an experience of 6 years, which had taught them the error of their doctrines; the privilege of being wiser on this day than five years since ought not to be denied. He declared then, that as respected the general principle, he concurred decidedly with the executive.

The second question was on the particular subject: should they advocate expenditures for these particular purposes, supposing that they had perfect information on the subject? As respected the subsistence for seamen, repairs for vessels, &c. they were previously authorised by law. The president was authorised to increase the number of seamen, but the appropriation already made would not cover the additional expence. It was beyond all question, that as this power had been given to the president, congress were pledged to cover the expenditure. The next article was, for pay and subsistence of the marine corps. There was a clear power vested in the president to increase this corps, and as congress had authorised that increase, they were pledged to defray the additional expences. Passing by ordnance and military stores, the last article was for timber for the navy. He could have wished that this article had been something more explicit; he apprehended it was timber for gun-boats; if so, on that subject there seemed to be some question. He found in the estimate of the naval expenditures, timber for 73 gun-boats; he did not doubt but they might be useful; but they were not designated by name in the bill, and should they be found to be useless, the stigma might be cast on the navy generally. As respects this timber for gun-boats, he asked, had there been any authority given to the executive of the U. S. to purchase such timber? At the last session of this body, there was before the house a bill authorising (among other objects) the building a number of gun-boats, but which failed of success. A motion was made by himself to strike out the words "for building gun-boats," so as to authorise the provision of timber for general naval purposes. Against this motion he found a long list of names, for it had

so high authority to recommend it. They could have the whole number of gun-boats that were necessary built in one month, even if it were a thousand. For himself, he was now clearly in favor of timber for gun-boats, not because he considered them an adequate defence for the U. S. but as they might be useful in some cases to a certain extent, as a subordinate part of a system of defence; this was their true character. Hence it was that the erection of gun-boats gave so much amusement to mischievous tongues and editors, when considered as forming in themselves a system of defence. He was clearly in favor of pursuing the same plan as that for which he had before voted; and the gentlemen who had condemned the measure proposed by himself last session, might vote for the same now, as it was backed by higher authority.

Mr. Thomas wished the chairman to state the question before the house, that people might see how far they wandered from it.

The chairman stated the question to be on the rising of the committee in order to report the bill.

Mr. Newton said, he rose merely to state to the committee a matter of fact; and when he had stated that fact, he thought he would be justified in the inference he should draw from it. Considerable preparations had been made in the part of the country which he had the honor to represent in consequence of the outrage which had been committed. He knew it to be a fact that citizens of that district had furnished articles for the service of the U. S. and rendered important services, and that they were now anxiously waiting for the passage of this law, that they might receive the money which would become due to them under its sanction. This being the fact in his district, he had no doubt the same fact existed in other parts of the U. S. He did not know that the executive of the U. S. had purchased or paid a cent for salt-petre; but as the U. S. were indebted to citizens in his district, the probability was that they were indebted in other parts of the union.

[Debate to be continued.]

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,  
EXTRA.

STATE PAPER.

Declaration of the King.

Westminster, Sept. 25, 1807.

His majesty owes to himself, and to Europe, a frank exposition of the motives which have dictated the late measures in the Baltic.

His majesty has delayed this exposition only in the hope of that more amicable arrangement with the court of Denmark which it was his majesty's first wish and endeavor to obtain—for which he was ready to make great efforts and great sacrifices; and of which he never lost sight, even in the moment of the most decisive hostility.

Deeply as the disappointment of this hope has been felt by his majesty, he has the consolation of reflection that no exertion was left untried on his part to produce a different result. And while he laments the cruelty which has obliged him to have recourse to acts of hostility against a nation with which it was his majesty's most earnest desire to have established the relations of common interest and alliance; his majesty feels confident that in the eyes of Europe and of the world, the justification of his conduct will be found in the commanding and indispensable duty, paramount to all others, amongst the obligations of a sovereign, of providing, while there was yet time, for the immediate security of his people.

His majesty had received the most positive information of the determination of the present ruler of France to occupy with a military force the territory of Holstein—for the purpose of excluding Great Britain from all her accustomed channels of communication with the continent; of inducing or compelling the court of Denmark to close the passage of the Sound against the British commerce and navigation, and of availing himself of the aid of the Danish Marine for the invasion of Great Britain and of Ireland.

Confident as his majesty was of the authenticity of the sources from which this intelligence was derived, and confirmed in the credit which he gave to it, as well by the notorious and repeated declarations of the enemy, and by his recent occupation of the towns and territories of other neutral states, as by the preparations actually made for collecting a hostile force upon the frontiers of his Danish majesty's continental dominions, his majesty would yet willingly have forbearance, to act upon this intelligence until the compleat and practical disclosure of the plan had made manifest to all the world the absolute necessity of resisting it.

His majesty did what he could be a doubt of danger, or a hope of salvation to it, in the mations of Denmark. Not his majesty could have, at the close of the court of Denmark a confederacy against Great Britain, a formidable abandonment intended on its avoidance of the operation of a great power. His majesty compared the degree of time determined by the engagements, solemn oaths before with the which France had come to the same position with kingdoms prostrated by the population of Denmark. Nor was the danger over. Already the invasion of Holstein on the violated territory of Holstein, and Holstein's island of Zealand was in progress. But the sea was then that precaution was taken, and who have returned from United France, in undecimate the means necessary for his dominions. Yet even under the calling upon Denmark for security which he failed to require, and by pledge by which he intended effectual—then of that fleet, which went to France for hostilities with Great Britain accompanied the order of every condition to conciliate it to the king of the court. It was for Denmark arms and stipulations were. If Denmark was a member of the fleet as an act of co-operation a force of magnitude as must have been even in the rendering resistance. If Denmark was at the demands of his independence and his co-operation military and pecuniary for European territory and extension of. If Denmark was at the demands of his independence and his co-operation military and pecuniary for European territory and extension of. That the sword has been of a service of his majesty of sincere and patriotic. That the world are such, as which his majesty which his majesty in which he is in. His majesty has long been in contest, of a nature that forbearance and design was openly too far advanced in the treatment of subjects to one universal subduing them by a confederacy against the political existence of which his interests than to a success of a system of which he were destined to execution. It was time that the which France has in the world, should exertion of the people for by the exigencies of the portioned to the part of the D. Notwithstanding the part of the D. remains for Denmark war shall continue. His majesty

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GAZETTE,

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Sept. 25, 1807.  
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l's majesty did forbear, as long as  
there could be a doubt of the urgency of  
the danger, or a hope of an effectual coun-  
teraction to it, in the means or in the dis-  
positions of Denmark.  
But his majesty could not but recollect  
that, when, at the close of the former war  
the court of Denmark engaged in a confederacy  
against Great Britain, the a-  
bility offered by that court for so unjus-  
tifiable an abandonment of neutrality which  
his majesty had never ceased to respect,  
was founded on its avowed inability to re-  
sist the operation of external influence  
and the threats of a formidable neighbor-  
ing power. His majesty could not but  
apprehend the degree of influence, which at  
that time determined the decision of the  
court of Denmark, in violation of positive  
engagements, solemnly contracted but 6  
months before with the increased opera-  
tion which France had now the means of  
giving to the same principle of intimidation  
with kingdom's prostrate at her feet, and  
with the population of nations under her  
gunners.

Nor was the danger less imminent than  
certain. Already the army destined for  
the invasion of Holstein was assembling  
in the violated territory of neutral Ham-  
burg. And Holstein once occupied, the  
island of Zealand was at the mercy of  
France, and the navy of Denmark at her  
disposal.

It is true, a British force might have  
found its way into the Baltic, and checked  
at once the movements of the Danish  
army. But the season was approaching  
when that precaution would no longer  
be available, and when his majesty's fleet  
must have returned from that sea, and per-  
mitted France, in undisturbed security, to  
accumulate the means of offence against his  
majesty's dominions.

Yet even under these circumstances, in  
calling upon Denmark for the satisfaction  
and security which his majesty was com-  
pelled to require, and in demanding the  
pledge by which that security could be  
rendered effectual—the temporary posses-  
sion of that fleet, which was the chief in-  
strument to France for forcing Denmark  
to hostilities with Great Britain; his ma-  
jesty accompanied this demand with the  
offer of every condition which could tend  
to reconcile it to the interests and to the  
feelings of the court of Denmark.

It was for Denmark herself to state the  
terms and stipulations which she might re-  
quire.

If Denmark was apprehensive that the  
surrender of the fleet would be resented by  
France as an act of co-operation, his majesty  
had prepared a force of such formidable  
magnitude as must have made concession  
unfavourable even in the estimation of France,  
rendering resistance altogether unavail-  
ing.

If Denmark was really prepared to re-  
sist the demands of France, and to main-  
tain her independence, his majesty proffered  
his co-operation for her defence naval,  
military and pecuniary aid, the guarantee  
of her European territories, and the secu-  
rity and extension of her colonial posse-  
sions.

That the sword has been drawn in the  
execution of a service indispensable to the  
safety of his majesty's dominions, is matter  
of sincere and painful regret to his ma-  
jesty. That the state and circumstances of  
the world are such, as to have required and  
justified the measures of self preservation,  
to which his majesty has found himself un-  
der the necessity of resorting, is a truth  
which his majesty deeply deplors, but  
for which he is in 60 degrees respon-  
sible.

His majesty has long carried on a most  
inequal contest, of scrupulous forbearance  
against unfeeling violence & oppression,  
until that forbearance has its bounds. When  
the design was openly avowed, and already  
too far advanced towards its accom-  
plishment of subjecting the powers of Eu-  
rope to one universal usurpation, and of  
subordinating them by terror or by force in a  
confederacy against the maritime rights &  
political existence of this kingdom, it be-  
came necessary for his majesty to anticipate  
the success of a system, not more fatal to  
the interests than to those of the powers  
who were destined to be the instruments of  
its execution.

It was time that the effects of that dread  
which France has inspired into the nations  
of the world, should be counteracted by  
the exertion of the power of Great Britain  
called for by the exigency of the crisis, and  
proportioned to the magnitude of the dan-  
ger.

Notwithstanding the declaration of war  
on the part of the Danish government, it  
remains for Denmark to determine,  
whether war shall continue between the two  
countries. His majesty still proffers an am-

cable arrangement. He is anxious to sheath the  
sword, which he has been most reluct-  
antly compelled to draw. And he is ready  
to demonstrate to Denmark and the world,  
that, having acted solely upon the sense of  
what was due to the security of his own do-  
minions, he is not desirous, from any other  
motive, or from any object of advantage or  
aggrandizement, to carry measures of  
hostility beyond the limits of the necessity  
which has produced them.

LONDON, September 27.

Letter from an officer, dated on board  
H. M. S. Resolution, in Copenhagen roads  
Sept. 13.

"The harbour of Copenhagen to-day  
presents a very different scene from that  
which it did four days ago. Several of  
the ships were reported last night to be fit  
for sea. I was on shore yesterday, for the  
first time, and every report I had heard re-  
pecting the arsenal fell short of my expecta-  
tion; I have no doubt of its being the  
first in the world. Every ship lies oppo-  
site to her store house, and every article  
necessary for her equipment is close at  
hand. The stores are immense, some say  
to the amount of two millions which I can  
not doubt. The light transports are load-  
ing with copper and canvas: the timber  
is shipping, and the ships on the stocks are  
taking to pieces, to be carried away. The  
fleet is in the most excellent condition, and  
consists of very fine ships. They had scat-  
tered them all, ready for sinking should they  
deem it expedient. Not even a gun boat  
is left them. The weather to day is some-  
thing better: the last days have been pier-  
cing cold. The crown battery has its can-  
ons flying, as well as the Southern Blocka-  
de. An agent for transports informs me, that 60  
vessels are ordered into the harbor to load.  
I trust a good account will be taken of  
their cargoes. There is no intercourse  
with the town yet, and I doubt much whe-  
ther I shall be able to get a sight of it."

### Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

The Boston Repository of the 10th inst.  
says—

"Last evening a report was brought to  
town, through different channels, from  
Marblehead, stating that one or more fish-  
ermen had arrived there from the Banks,  
which had been spoken by the *Revenge*  
from England, and informed that WAR  
WAS DECLARED AGAINST THIS  
COUNTRY!"

A resolution passed the house of repre-  
sentatives of Maryland on Thursday last,  
granting leave to bring in a bill, entitled,  
an act to abolish such parts of the constitu-  
tion and form of government as relate to  
the time and manner of electing the senate,  
and the mode of filling up vacancies in that  
body. Yess 47. nays 9.

Measrs. Street, Kerr, Mitchell, Little,  
Tabbs, Schaaff and T. B. Dorsey were ap-  
pointed a committee to prepare and bring  
in the same.

By the arrival of the ship *Arrow* at Bos-  
ton from Monte Viede, in 58 days, we  
learn, that Measrs. Childs and Blodget,  
of this city, remain at that place since its  
re-capture from the English, under the  
privileges granted to them by the court of  
Spain.

[Baltimore American.]

A letter from Aux Cayes, received at  
Charleston, dated September 9th, says—  
"General Yao is no more, he was killed  
by his own soldiers in attempting to bribe  
them to fight against Petion; we hear also  
that general Lemaire has beat Christophe,  
and in all probability he will be taken, and  
then we shall be once more at peace."

Elisha Mathewson, esq. has been ap-  
pointed by the legislature of Rhode Island  
to represent that state in the senate of the  
U. S. vice James Fenner, esq. elected go-  
vernor.

### COMMERCIAL.

The commissioners of pilotage of the port  
of Savannah are providing warping & moor-  
ing buoys to be laid down in the river be-  
twixt the city and the lower shoal of Five  
Fathom Hole, which promise to be of great  
utility; as vessels will be enabled by them  
to pass through that passage, either in  
calms or head winds, and thus avoid de-  
tention so frequently occasioned by these  
causes. They are expected to be comple-  
ted and ready for use in about six weeks.

The denomination of religious people  
called Methodists in the U. S. have within  
one year sent out 102 preachers. The

number of travelling preachers in that soci-  
ety is about 600, and of local preachers  
more than 2000. Thirty elders have been  
ordained the last year. The sum total of  
members now belonging to that denomina-  
tion is 144,520.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, September  
25.

"Strong apprehensions are entertained  
that the English will be entirely excluded  
from this country; in which case, large  
supplies of fish will be wanted from the  
U. S. (if they remain neutral.) Beef, pork,  
butter, cheese, and naval stores would then  
also answer in small quantities. Should the  
English, in return for our submission to  
the French, blockade this port, vessels  
bound here, might put into St. Ubes; whence  
their cargoes might be conveyed to this place without difficulty. Lemons  
and oranges will be very plenty in about  
two months."

Bad verbal arrangement.—The critics have  
furnished us with many instances of the ill  
arrangement of words in a sentence, but we  
do not recollect to have met with any thing  
more striking than the following. A person  
desirous of getting rid of the English tax on  
hair powder, sat down to give a formal notice  
to the "Collector of assessed taxes," that he  
should consume no more of that article in his  
family; which he did in the following note :

"SIR,  
"This is to give you notice that I shall  
not use here powder nor my wife after the  
5th of April.  
Yours, &c.  
JOSEPH WHITENE,  
Oxford-st.  
To Mr. BRIGGS,  
Fifth street."

Something out of the common order.—A  
Red Beet 20 inches in circumference, 18  
inches long, and 9 and a half pounds in  
weight, was exhibited in New York; it  
was perfectly sound, this year's growth,  
and the production of a garden in Lansing-  
burgh.

### FRENCH MILITARY EDUCATION.

It is known that during last winter a number  
of the scholars of Prytanewm at Paris,  
were sent to the grand army in Poland.—Many  
of these young men had a weakly appear-  
ance. When at Berlin, (where they remained  
one night) their youth and apparent inability  
to bear the fatigues of war, occasioned re-  
marks, addressed to the officer who attended them.  
This occasioned a statement in reply  
which is not unworthy notice.—"There is  
not, said he, a single young man here, whose  
body is not hardened by exercise, and all of  
them have had more experience than many  
an officer who has served in other armies.—  
Their bodies have been made insensible to all  
the evils which threaten the practical soldier.  
There is not one who has not actually worked  
at the raising fortifications, and who has not  
stood sentry whole nights. They have slept  
in the open air during cold stormy nights;  
on the following day they have taken a mili-  
tary walk of sixteen or eighteen leagues, they  
have climbed steep hills in the height of the  
summer, and have swam through cold and  
rapid rivers both with & without their clothes;  
they have been forced to spend whole days  
without food, and abstain from liquor during  
excessive heat, in order that they may be ac-  
quainted with all the inconveniences of a sol-  
dier's life, before these are through necessity  
imposed upon them. Nothing can alarm them  
from being unexpected, for in their exercises  
in fencing, after their first lessons, they are  
made to throw aside their foils, and fence with  
sharp swords, and the wounds they may re-  
ceive attributed alone to their own awkward-  
ness."

A late traveller on the Rhine observes, that  
he often saw the conscripts on the parade at  
Cologne, on the German frontier. They under-  
went a very short and simple course of  
drilling. They were taught to wheel, form  
close columns, load, fire, and charge with the  
bayonet; in five days they were considered  
qualified to march with veteran troops; very  
little attention was paid to forming line; a  
more slovenly one, he says, he never wit-  
nessed.

Little attention, too, was paid to the dress  
of the men, who were uniform only in wearing  
a short jacket, and in every other article  
seemed to consult their taste and their pock-  
ets. This might afford some useful hints to  
those countries where drilling is a process so  
laborious and troublesome, both to officers and  
men, and where there are so many profound  
consultations about the shape of a cap or a  
jacket. How beautifully cloathed and elegantly  
drilled were the Prussian soldiers in com-  
parison of this. Even if we look nearer home,  
we shall find much of those fantastic dresses,  
which if any thing could render valor ridicu-  
lous, would certainly have that effect. He  
mentions a fact, which strongly shews the  
decided military spirit of the French. He tra-  
velled several days in company with a con-  
script, an elegant young man, the son of a  
gentleman of fortune, and nephew of a genera-  
ral in that part of the army where he was go-  
ing to serve. He had no hopes, he said, of

raising himself from the ranks, but by good  
conduct and good fortune. He neither blamed  
his father for not paying the price of sub-  
tance, nor repined at the conscription.—  
"Tout ce qu'il me faut maintenant," he ob-  
served, "c'est de devenir un bon soldat."

\* We have it from unquestionable authority,  
that at the battle of Eylau, there were killed not  
less than forty-five young French officers, who  
had been educated at the Prytanewm.

[Press.]

### ASSIZE OF BREAD, Made of Superfine Buff Flour.

CENTS.

The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	32
4 pound loaf	16
2 pound loaf	8
1 pound loaf	4

JOHN LONGDEN,  
Clerk of the Market.

November 18.

### Notice is hereby given,

THAT an annual meeting of the stock  
holders in the Little River Turnpike Com-  
pany, will take place on the first Monday in  
December next; at the house of John Good-  
ing, at the old Turnpike Gate, in Fairfax  
county, for transacting the business of the  
Company. At same time and place, an elec-  
tors will be held for a President, four Direc-  
tors and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

Jonah Thompson,  
Treasurer.

November 18.  
Fairfax county, Nov. 18

### For Sale,

#### Two healthy likely Negro Girls,

ONE about 15 years of age, the other 12.  
Moreover, I wish to sell, or rent, on  
ground rent, my lot on Duke street, in the  
town of Alexandria. The terms will be made  
known on application to Mr. N. C. Hunter,  
who is authorized to dispose of the property,  
or to

John Chapman Hunter.

Fairfax county, Nov. 18

### Gun & Pistol Manufactory,

Lower end of King-street near the water.  
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the  
public, that he continues to carry on the  
above business in its various branches—also to  
render his sincere thanks for the liberal en-  
couragement shewn him during a space of five  
years, and hopes the execution of his work  
may merit a continuance of the same.

Robert Nash.

November 5.  
Guys, pistols, rifles, &c. stocked and  
repaired in the neatest manner and at the short-  
est notice.

He has just received and for sale, on the  
lowest terms, a handsome assortment of bird  
and squirrel guns; and daily expects a further  
supply of pistols, &c.

W.M. BARTLEMAN,  
HAS RECEIVED, per schooner Citizen, from  
New-York,

### A fresh supply of Groceries.

ALSO,

77 barrels prime PORK,  
4000 lbs. CHEESE, various qualities, and  
A good assortment of Patent SHOT.  
November 17

Lost yesterday.

A SMALL BUNCH OF KEYS, on a ring  
of steel, about one inch diameter. The  
finder shall receive one dollar reward on leav-  
ing them with the printer.

November 17

## FOR SALE.

On Tuesday the twenty-second of December next, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, that is, at

### PROSPECT HILL,

The late residence of John Gibson, esq. deceased. Containing about one hundred and seventy acres of LAND; the greater part in deer good inclosures, with a large, handsome, and commodious dwelling-house, and every necessary outhouse in good order—convenient and well finished stables—a young apple orchard of choice fruit beginning to bear—an excellent garden—and a well of fine water.

This place is situated near Dumfries—is very healthy—and commands a delightful prospect of the Potowmack.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any gentleman wishing to purchase, will view the premises.

The terms of sale will be six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Immediate possession will be given.

John Spence,  
James Reid,  
Executors of John Gibson.  
Dumfries, Nov. 16.

### Little Falls of Potowmack.

### TO BE SOLD.

Three hundred acres of LAND, lately belonging to the estate of Philip R. Fendall, Esquire, deceased, at the Little Falls, and bordering on the river Potowmack.

On this tract are a stone dwelling-house and tobacco warehouse on the main road near to the river—several other buildings, with lands well improved; part of them where town lots were lately contemplated, with the sanction of the legislature, are said to be remarkably fertile. There are also on the premises A VACANT MILL SEAT, several very valuable FISH STANDS, and inexhaustible QUARRIES of Stone for building warehouses and cellar walls, esteemed equal to any, and superior to most, foundation stone on the Potowmack, having always commanded the highest prices.

The good quality of the stone on the banks of the river, to which vessels of any burthen that can go up to Georgetown can go and take them off—their vicinity to Georgetown, the city of Washington and Alexandria, being about three miles from the two first, and ten from the last-mentioned, by water or by land—a very valuable merchant mill adjoining, and a bridge preparing to be thrown across the Potowmack near to the mill, with other non-enumerated advantages, which a person inclined to purchase would discover on a slight view of the premises, renders it unnecessary to enlarge or comment on their value.

For terms apply to Francis Green, Esq. of Medford, near Boston, Massachusetts—to Fitzsimon Dalton, Esq. of Alexandria, or to the subscriber.

Lewis Deblois.

Alexandria, 11th Nov. 1803.

### Paton and Butchers,

Have received by the ships William and John, Captain Woodhouse, and the Mary, Captain Babbidge, from Liverpool, a general assortment of

### IRON MONGERY,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Waggon boxes; blistered, Crowley & cast steel; sheet iron; shovels and spades; patent shot; shovels and tongs; green wire fenders; Coal heds; brass battery kettles; patent and copper tea kettles and scwpans; ditto japanned and brass lamps; japanned plate warmers; chaffing dishes; Britannia coffee and tea pots; penknives and razors, table and desert knives and forks, plated and brass wares, of various descriptions; coffee mills; files; locks; bolts; screws; curriers' knives; fleschers; workers; graining board and steels; saddle trees; gig and carriage lames; gig furniture.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND,  
A large assortment of bar iron, steel and copper leather and Spanish hides—

AND DAILY EXPECT  
An assortment of Bras Andirons, and Looking Glasses.

18th Nov. 1803.

2aw3w

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND,  
A large tract of land in a country, opposite to the town of Alexandria, together with about fifty acres of Land in a high state of cultivation, about eight or ten acres of which are in timothy and more could be converted into meadow at a small expence—on which there is also a valuable fishing landing. The purchaser may be accommodated with boats and hands for conducting the ferry to advantage. There are on the premises a handsome and commodious House well calculated for a tavern, with convenient out buildings, viz. a barn, corn house, stables, &c. For terms apply to

Walter D. Addison,  
& Joseph Thomas.

Nov. 5.

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### ST. MARY'S COLLEGE. GRAND LOTTERY, BALTIMORE.

AUTHORISED by the general assembly of the state of Maryland, the scheme of which is the most brilliant ever offered to the citizens of the U. S. containing besides a large number of other good prizes.

1 prize of	30,000 dollars.
1 do. of	15,000
3 do. of	10,000
2 do. of	5,000
3 do. of	1,500
7 do. of	1,000

Not two blanks to a prize, and the lowest prize is twelve dollars. The scheme contains only 21,300 tickets; 10,000 of which are actually sold to a company of gentlemen, in New York, to whom the Managers have obligated themselves to commence the drawing in the city of Baltimore, On THURSDAY the 31st day of DECEMBER next, and to draw 500 tickets per day.

Tickets and Shares are now selling in a variety of numbers, and very rapidly, at TEN DOLLARS and a HALF each, for a short time at

### G. & P. WAITE'S

Truly Fortunate LOTTERY-OFFICE, corner of MARKET and CHARLES-STREETS,

BALTIMORE.

The grandeur of the scheme of the above Lottery, together with an assurance from the Managers that it will positively commence drawing on the 31st day of December next, have been a sufficient inducement for the subscribers to come to the city of Baltimore for the express purpose of facilitating the sale of the tickets.

### G. & R. Waite.

One of the above firm will personally attend the drawing daily, to take down the numbers correctly, as will also one of their clerks.

The next New York Lottery will not commence drawing till April next—tickets of which lottery may be had at Waite's offices, No. 64 and No. 38, Maiden Lane New-York.

Distant adventurers, accompanying their orders with bank notes of any description to either of Waite's offices, in New-York or Baltimore, may have Tickets and Shares forwarded to any amount with the utmost punctuality, and the earliest advice sent them of their success. All prizes sold by G. and R. Waite, will be paid by them.

Tickets in the above lottery are to be had at J. MARCH's book-store, Georgetown, where the prize list will be regularly received.

October 13. 1803.

Stawara

### BALTIMORE

### Rolling and Slitting-Mill.

THE subscribers are daily receiving from the manufactory a complete supply of 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20 penny Hoop Iron suitable for cut nails—Also, Spikes and Nail Rods of all sizes, manufactured from iron of the best quality and executed in the neatest manner, which they sell at Philadelphia prices for cash, or on the usual credit for acceptances in Baltimore. They also execute orders (if for more than a ton) in the neatest manner at very short notice.

Andrew & Thomas Ellicott.  
Baltimore, Oct. 31. [Nov. 5] 1803.

### Robert Cray,

Bookseller, King-street, Alexandria, has lately received for sale the following Articles.

Reeves's water colors, in boxes, containing from six to eighteen colors; ladies' Japan dressing cases; Japan ink-chests; durable ink for marking linen; superfine warranted black lead pencils; pounce and pounce boxes; camel's hair pencils for drawing; superfine red sealing wax; Indian ink; parchments; violin strings, bows and bridges; German flutes; one well finished clarinet; one hautboy; instructions for flute and violin; tooth powder and brushes; red military feathers; black do. with red tops; pocket thermometers; mathematical instruments; writing and wrapping paper; quills; wafers; bonnet boards; fuller's press boards, &c. &c.

Also the following late Publications.

Warren's American revolution, 3 vols. oct. Meast's geological view of the U. States. Mrs. Opie's simple tales, 2 vols. 12 mo. boards.

Novice of St. Dominic, by Miss Owen-son;

Margareta, by a young lady of Philadelphia.

Domestic Cookery; Murphy's life of Garrett; Steinben's military discipline; Azani's maritime law; pieces of Irish history, by W. J. Mac Neven, &c. &c.

For sale by the dozen,

School bibles and testaments; Scott's lessons; Murray's English reader; introduction to reading; Columbian orator; looking-glass for the mind; Philadelphia latin grammars; school dictionaries assorted; spelling-books; primers; slates; playing and message cards; ink-powder; bonnet boards, &c. &c.

### ON HAND,

A large stock of ready-made blank books, of various sizes; blank account books ruled and bound to any given pattern, &c. a short notice.

October 5.

Printing in all its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

### TO LET.

THE House and Lot, at present occupied by Mr. DANIEL McLEON Painter, next door to Paton and Butchers hardware store on King-street. Equal to any stand in Alexandria, for a Grocery or Dry Goods, with convenient accommodations for a Family.

Inquire of

Joseph Smith.

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